





## The Head Quarters.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

## [FOR THE HEAD QUARTERS.]

MR. EDITOR.—I know not if any one subject has occasioned so much cavil in this Province, as the two words "Responsible Government." Since their introduction into our Political Dictionary, they have been made to signify any and every views which the persons using them entertained. In this respect they have been most useful, and have done more service, whether for good or evil, than most words in the language. Although taken separately, they each have a tangible and definite meaning, and such as every body understands; yet, I believe no person has ventured to define what particular idea they convey, when taken conjointly, and used with reference to Governmental rules and policy. They are good sounding words—they fill the mouth—are easy of pronunciation, and carry a sort of magic or enthusiasm with them, felt alike by the speaker and the hearer. I like them; and as I understand their significance, would have them written in gold upon the portals of every Council Chamber, and Office of Government in the Empire. A "True Liberal" is hard pushed in defending his peculiar views when, instead of using argument, he is driven to charge with possessing "no wish to see responsible usages carried out in these Provinces." Such puerile asseverations are easy made. Let a "True Liberal" tell me what he means by "Responsible Usages" before bringing such sweeping accusations. It is but common justice that this should be first done; and that it would be made to appear, whether the usages contended for by a "True Liberal" are those advanced by me, are most beneficial to the interest of the people, and the most judicious to enter into the policy of the Government. At the present time, these words are used in the Province as a cloak for views and measures, which in their nature and tendency, are directly opposed to the well being and peace of the Colony. Measures which never could find their way to the threshold of our deliberative assemblies, are boldly introduced to our consideration by the impetuous "Responsible Usages," which now have succeeded to, and rivals the faded "Open Sesame." It is this abuse and prostitution of the words that I complain of. It surely was never contemplated by Her Majesty's Government, when giving us this Constitution, that we should use it to our own disadvantage; but this would inevitably happen if the House of Assembly should adopt the course seemed to be marked out by a "True Liberal." He discards the idea of addresses to the Throne. Then how are we to obtain redress for any infringement upon Responsible usages from any one of our Government and Councils? We are unable to hamper the Government, by the House refusing to grant supplies for its continuance, as the Imperial Parliament may do. Then the alternative which a "True Liberal" would force upon us is, to suspend the ordinary money grants for Roads, Schools, &c., &c., and by thus bringing the country into a state bordering upon anarchy, and challenge the power to do that out of mercy, which a humble address might have required as a right. Such a case as the one referred to by a "True Liberal" in his last, may happen again, and I challenge him to point out as he elegantly expresses it—"cook and dish up" any other way consistent with our relations to Great Britain, by which redress could be obtained, and TRUE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT be enforced, without endangering the welfare of the people, than that pursued by the Assembly on that occasion. I tell him this for his information, however it may be his saviour or Antiquated and exploded Toryism, THAT IT WAS THIS TRUE PRINCIPLE OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN FORCE IN THIS PROVINCE, AND NOT UPON ITS ABSENCE, THAT THE PEOPLE HAD, AND CLAIMED THE RIGHT AT THE FOOT OF THE THRONE, TO HAVE THE OFFICE OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, FILLED BY A PERSON SUITABLE TO THEIR WISDOM. What does he mean by saying that. His Excellency would not have placed there, (the House,) in this dilemma if the Province had previously adopted the Responsible form, &c.? Can the "Responsible form" prevent his Excellency, or any other officer in the Colonial Government, from doing wrong? Does it apply a balm to all irritation—charm to prejudice? Will it heal all discord? Will it make all men see eye to eye, so that the machine of Government will glide on without the least jar or obstruction? Verily, if it can do all this, a "True Liberal" is not conducting himself well in his generation by withholding from a description of it accusations that, noticed in detail, so that this, the "True Philosopher's Stone," may serve "on all occasions"—our country would then be blessed, even beyond the fabled Topas.

But, Mr. Editor, I will be so easily flattered by the further illustrations of a "True Liberal," I shall hold to my formerly expressed opinion, and that which you so ably handled, namely, that the proper way to obtain redress for Colonial Government grievances, is by addressing the Throne.

Yours, &c.

BOLINGBROKE.

[FOR THE HEAD QUARTERS.]  
YOUNG MEN'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

## MR. EDITOR.—

Sir,—Allow me to address a few lines to the Public through the medium of your columns, respecting the above lately formed Society.

Likewise, all infants, their efforts have hitherto been weak, and its progress unsatisfactory; nevertheless it is making headway against a torrent of difficulties, and has already effected some good.

On Thursday evening the 5th inst., a Meeting of the Society took place in the Vestry of Wesley Chapel, which was largely attended; and I have heard from various sources, that the Addressers on that occasion, for the most part, gave very general satisfaction; and as another Meeting of a similar character is appointed for the evening of Wednesday, I would now seriously call upon all the members of this community, favourable or unfavourable to the cause, to give their attendance upon that occasion; and if as it is not unlikely to be the case, any persons should feel his sense of propriety shocked, by an unguarded expression dropped by a speaker, let him remember, that if placed in the same position as the individual addressing the assembly, his performance might possibly prove to be no improvement upon what had been delivered; and let all present remember, that the conductors of that Society are only seeking the public good, without the prospect of reaping any personal reward, except that feeling of inward satisfaction, always attendant upon the performance of duty.

In conclusion allow me to observe, that the officers of the "Young Men's Total Abstinence Society" expect no brilliant, sudden, startling success to crown their efforts; but, like the mouse in the Pable, by continued knocking eventually released the Lion from his unpleasant situation in the trap; so it is their intention to continue their tiny efforts until, with the Divine blessing, they are able to be instrumental in releasing many a captive of the tyrant Alcohol, from his diabolical bondage.

Ladies: give the Cause your countenance and support, by your presence and your names.

I am, Mr. Editor,  
Faithfully Yours,  
THE PRESIDENT.

## [FOR THE HEAD QUARTERS.]

MR. EDITOR.—A great deal has been said as to who would be the candidates for this County, in the event of a dissolution of the present House of Assembly. Several persons have been named, who, no doubt, are very good men and would make useful members, as far as they had abilities and their knowledge of the county extended; but, Sir, I have travelled over various parts of the country during the past year, and I find there is no man who stands higher in the estimation of the public, both for his strict integrity and ability, than Mr. John S. Taylor, a Merchant of Sheffield, and a native of this country; and I hope he may be prevailed upon, at the next election, to devote a part of his time for the benefit of his native county. If there had been a dissolution of the present House the past year, probably Mr. Taylor would not have offered, at least he gave several very respectable persons who waited upon him, but little encouragement on the subject; but if the present House is allowed to expire, I have good reasons to believe that he will consent to reward, and as to his being successful, there is but little doubt.

By giving this an insertion in your useful paper, which written in rather a humble style, you will much oblige one of your Subscribers.

AN ELECTOR.

Sunbury County, January 12, 1846.

## The Head Quarters.

Fredericton, Wednesday, January 21, 1846.

OREGON.—This question still occupies the attention of the United States Congress, and although the Resolutions have been laid on the Table, respecting the final course which Congress intend to pursue, yet there scarcely a day passes that does not afford some occasion for a renewal of the discussion. "It is quite evident, that the Southern and some of the Western Members are ill at ease, and they no doubt look for the arrival of the next Session with as much anxiety as do the people of these Colonies. Connected with the movement on the Oregon question, we regret to perceive by the Canadian papers, that some of the pirates, known by the name of the "Hunters' Lodges," who infested the borders of Canada during the late troubles, are again beginning to organize, and it is added, that drilling is actively going forward along the United States frontier. We trust these rumours may be unfounded; but from past experience, we have little to hope for, from the banditti who congregate on the borders on the first appearance of disturbance, for the purpose of plundering the peaceable inhabitants of Canada. We make some extracts below, taken from the New York Tribune, and subjoin a paragraph which is going the rounds of the newspapers, stating that further information is turning up, favourable to the British claim to that country.

"The Oregon question, which carries with it the chances of peace and war, is still the theme which fills every mind and occupies every tongue. The debates in Congress acquire a new, and an intensity of interest daily, and daily the subject seems to become more consuming. The Oregon question, for two or three years previous to that date—certainly before Lewis or Clarke crossed the Mountains—has been the subject of much discussion. These facts, we are further told, is deposited at the Hudson Bay House in London, and for which search will doubtless be immediately made.

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.—The bark Corsair, which arrived on Monday brought English news, for giving to Great Britain the latest intelligence which commands entire confidence, in which we find the following passage:—

"There is an error in stating that Thompson and his associates of the Columbia, who were sent over to Oregon, and settled north of the Hudson's Bay Company. One poor man, he was, was nearly bought off by \$500!!! If this could be proved, many would flock thither to endure the like persecution.

We again repeat, that we see no mode by which this controversy can be brought to a pacific conclusion, but by making a fair and equitable division of the territory; and if the two Governments cannot agree as to what does constitute a fair and equitable division, let them refer the matter to a third power.

Increased testimony is turning up, confirmatory of the British rights in the Oregon territory. We have just received a communication from a source which commands entire confidence, in which we find the following passage:—

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slaves of the West Indies, and the desperation to which their own servile population will be driven. Sir, our sons must go there, and bare their breasts in defence of the slave institutions of those States. Then, sir, the people of the North will be compelled to look this institution in the face; they will see the degradation to which they have become subjected by this new slaveholding confederacy.

Other parts of this speech were even more emphatic and startling. Mr. Geddings is one of the party called Abolitionists, who sees in the admission of Texas into the Union, an additional permanence given to the slave system of this country, and he considers this so great an evil that he proposes war to the continuance of peace—as war would break up this slave system or neutralize it, either by a slave insurrection promoted by British invasion, or by the conquest and annexation to the northern portion of the Union of some of the British Provinces. Such is the purport of his speech, which was met with a perfect understanding of each other's views. We know not how far this may be true, but if the supposition be well founded, it follows that the war party has received an accession of strength by the admission of the Abolitionists to the portion of the country. Under such circumstances it is difficult to say how matters will terminate.

Among many extraordinary things said in Congress, we are told that when American settlers went over to Oregon, and settled north of the Columbia, they were immediately bought off by the Hudson's Bay Company. One poor man, he was, was nearly bought off by \$500!!! If this could be proved, many would flock thither to endure the like persecution.

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## THE REPORTER.

Last week our worthy and erudite contemporary of the Reporter delivered himself of dithers things touching and relating to the management of this paper, which entitles him to a passing notice. We do not for a moment question the right of our contemporary to join issue with the Head Quarters, on a grave question of principle, nor do we doubt, that he deems the promulgation of the doctrines contained in the Head Quarters, "adverse to the Constitutional Government of these Colonies." Take for example the conclusion of our article published on the 24th of December, which has given rise to all the potter which has been jumbled up in the Reporter, in all the beauty of "confusion worse confounded," and let our contemporary, or his friend, root up any *derivation* of the principles we have advocated, from the following extract:—"The Responsibility of the Executive advisers of the Queen's Representative, to the representatives of those who are immediately affected by every act of the local Government, is a principle which must be contended for until it is not only conceded, but practised wherever occasion calls for its exercise. This valuable principle, necessary for the welfare of the Colony, can be secured as well without interrupting the business of the country, as by throwing it into confusion." Here is ample ground for our contemporary to deem such doctrines dangerous; and he could no longer be silent—O no!—although he has been "patient under several provocations from the Head Quarters"—this is a "grave matter of principle" on which he, the said Reporter must place himself at issue with the Journal in question. We are puzzled to judge on what particular point of this "grave principle" our contemporary means to join issue. Whether it be on the propriety of carrying out the principle which we have always advocated and avowed, or on the impropriety of doing so peaceably, and without throwing the country into confusion, and thereby adding to the distress which we have the best reason for knowing will prevail among the back settlers before six months pass over our heads, unless the Legislature interfere to prevent it, we may be on both grounds, or it may be on neither; but whatever may be the grounds, whether real or imaginary, we will do our best to meet them when they appear—unflinchingly by the open repudiation of honourable and conscientious men, who may differ from us in opinion, and totally regardless of anonymous slander, private malice, or the puerile whinnies of our recently would be Statesmen of the Reporter.

By the kindness of a gentleman who is in possession of correct statistical information, from every district in the Province, we have been able to confirm the opinion which we formed months ago that anything short of the most imperative necessities, which would be calculated to interfere with the ordinary legislation of the country this year, would be inflicting an undeserved punishment on the people of New Brunswick. We expressed that opinion, and again express it, and we would advise those depending on public support, either for honours or emolument, to give some heed how they make light of the suffering of a portion of the community on the verge of want, and destitute in many cases of seed to enable them to plant a sufficient quantity of ground for next year's crop. The interests of this portion of the community we felt, and still feel bound to advocate, and we will add, that we are yet to learn (the assertions of the Reporter to the contrary, notwithstanding) that this doctrine has been openly repudiated "by a certain Honorable Gentleman, who last year resigned his place in consequence of his attachment to Responsible Government."

To go further into detail, on the present state of a large portion of the Back Settlers in the Province, would be to anticipate the Report of the Gentleman by whose industry and ingenuity the true state of the rural districts has been ascertained, and when that Report accompanied by the proofs now in his possession comes to be laid before the Legislature, there can be little question that the collective wisdom of the Province will devise an efficient remedy to avert the evils, which must soon press heavily on the poorer and most industrious portion of their fellow Colonists.

LIBERALISM.—We cannot help being amused at the puny efforts made in a certain quarter, to mystify and pervert the true meaning of this simple and expressive term, and render it like its sister, "Responsible Government," a bug-bear to one party—an angel of purity to another, and when it suits the purposes of ultra on either side, to claim it as a sort of go between, which may be used by either for carrying out their particular opinions.

On the 24th of last month we published a plain simple article, having reference to the present state of the Province, and commenting on its future prospects, should anything unfortunately happen to prevent the usual Supplies being granted for the Public service. This article, conceived in a spirit of moderation and good will, has brought about our ears not only our contemporaries differing in politics, but has subjected us to the attack of some anonymous scribbler who figures in the Reporter, and makes frequent and not particularly courteous use of our name. This dauntless scribe undertakes to show, that we have abandoned the principles of Responsible Government, and *modestly* advises us to erase our motto. This advice he again repeats in these words:—"Once more we recommend Mr. Grigor to erase his motto 'Cherish Responsible Government,' he will gain nothing by sailing under false colours." Thank you, Mr. "True Liberal" we will do no such thing as erase our motto, nor is our motto "Cherish Responsible Government," as is *falsely* said in the Reporter; it is "Cherish Responsible Government and British Connection." Perhaps the latter part of the sentence is the one which our "True Liberal" would like erased. He must, however, be content to take the motto together, and we venture to predict that these words will remain emblazoned in the memories of the present and future generations, long after his contemptible twaddle is among the rubbish of neglected and forgotten nonsense. The

same writer says, "All this unmeaning twaddle answer by informing Mr. Grigor of a fact, which it is unparliamentary in him not to have learned already. The Legislative Councilors and the Judges of the land are already appointed in the Colony, and of late years have been so even under the irresponsible system. If these are cases in point, Mr. Grigor is at liberty to use them when he pleases." Just so Mr. "True Liberal," this is a piece with your quoting one half of our motto, and we will inform you of a fact which you know well enough, and which it is unparliamentary in you to misrepresent, for the purpose of deceiving and imposing upon the public. The Appointments to which you refer are not made in the Colony, although in most cases they are and should be made from gentlemen residing in, and identified with the Colony. They are recommended to Her Majesty by the Authorities here, and if this "True Liberal" has ever read the Act of Parliament, uniting the Canadas and providing for their future Government, he will find that there is a slight difference between making Appointments in the Colony, and making Appointments from among the Colonial people. We have already said enough to show our readers the shifts and misrepresentations which the "man Friday" to the Reporter has been driven to, and as we have the assurance of the Editor that he is neither a "man Friday" nor connected with any individual in the House of Assembly, we shall leave him and his article with this remark, that we are heartily glad to find that his labours are confined to a field where they are not very likely to produce much mischief. This a pity our *Author* should hide his farthing mislight under a bushy name. Is he afraid of ashamed to own the bastard productions, whose misshapen and distorted appearance point pretty plainly to the quarter from whence they sprang.

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We have, time and again, defined what we consider the responsibility which should attach to those advising the head of the Government in the administration of the affairs of the Colony. We need not again repeat that definition, but will wait patiently for illumination on the subject from the Reporter.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.—During the past week, several rumours have been afloat, respecting the re-organization of the Executive Council. At one time it was stated, that this important step had been finally arranged in such a manner, as could not fail to give satisfaction to the majority in the Assembly—at another, that some new difficulty had arisen, which would prevent the accomplishment of an object so desirable, for some time. An opinion, however, seems to be gaining ground, that the Council will, before the meeting of the Legislature, be so constructed as to enable them to proceed with the public business without delay or difficulty. We heartily wish that such may be the case, for the "signs of the times" are not by any means such as would induce any lover of his country to wish for dissension between the Government and the Representatives of the People.

VARIOUS READINGS.—The Loyalist reads an article, in our last indicative of the course the Hon. Mr. Wilnot would pursue under certain circumstances. We have only to say, that if our contemporary wishes to "be set right" in matters, the existence of which we have not the remotest knowledge of, he must apply elsewhere. Whoever supports the Head Quarters has given, or may give to the measures of that gentleman, has been done unsolicited and from a conviction of their correctness and patriotism; and we are ready to confess, that our support has been at least a slight tribute of respect for talents we have seldom seen excelled, coupled with a loyalty as sincere as can be found in the ranks of his opponents.

IMPORTANT AWARD.—We copy below from the Saint John Herald, the substance of the important award of the Arbitrators in the case of the Mayor, Aldermen and Community of the City of Saint John, vs. John R. Partelow, Esq., late Chamberlain of that City. It would appear from the remarks of the *Courier*, the *Herald* and some other papers, that this award has given the greatest satisfaction to a large portion of the citizens of Saint John. We cannot help being persuaded that Mr. Partelow has been a persecuted man, and cordially join in congratulating him on the complete triumph, he has now gained over those who have so relentlessly and perseveringly attempted to make him a debtor nearly £17,000, when it turns out on investigation by disinterested, competent, and honest men, that the Corporation owe him a considerable balance!—

AWARD.—Now we, the said James Taylor, Asa Coy, and Daniel Manning, having taken upon ourselves the burden of the said Arbitration, and having heard and maturely weighed and considered the several allegations, vouchers and proofs in difference, respectively, do in the pursuance of said submission, make and publish this our award of and concerning the said premises, in manner following that is to say:—

We do award, arbitrate, and determine that the said Mayor, Aldermen and Community of the City of Saint John, or their successors, shall and do well and truly pay or cause to be paid to the said John R. Partelow, his Executors or Administrators, on the first day of July next ensuing, the sum of £300 3s. 6d. of lawful money. And we do further award and declare, that the said sum of £300 3s. 6d. is due and owing to the said John R. Partelow, by the said Mayor, Aldermen and Community of the City of Saint John, exclusively and independently of the Bonds of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Community, made to the said John R. Partelow, and mentioned in the Trust assignment of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Community of the City of Saint John.

In witness whereof the Arbitrators aforesaid, have hereunto set our hands and seals, at the City of Saint John, the seventeenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty six.

Unanimously signed,  
JAMES TAYLOR,  
ASA COY,  
D. HANINGTON.

QUITE COOL.—We understand that on Friday, the 9th inst., while a Farmer was proceeding to town with a heavy load of wood, he was met by some single sleighs belonging to the City, and as the snow was very deep on either side of the road, our town gentlemen did not like to "turn out." Two single sleighs drew up one on each side of the wood team, the driver of which seeing no prospect of being able to pass for some time, quietly took a bundle of hay from the top of his load, and placing it before his horses remarked, "Well gentlemen, as you will not pass and I cannot go forward, I think I'll bait my horses—it will save time." The occupants of the single sleighs turned out flourishing in the snow, and laughing heartily at the coolness of their country friend.

JUDGE STREET.—We have great pleasure in copying the following gratifying testimonials of respect and confidence offered to this eminent individual, by the Magistrates of St. John, and the Grand Jury for the County, on his elevation to the Bench of the Supreme Court. The members of the Bar, resident in the City, waited on his Honor at the Saint John Hotel, and after offering their congratulations, formed a procession and accompanied the Judge to the Court House, when he opened the Circuit Court with an address to the Grand Jury, which is spoken of by the newspapers as a very able and impressive charge.

TO HIS HONOR GEORGE F. STREET, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Supreme Court of the Province of New Brunswick.

We, the undersigned Magistrates, for the City and County of Saint John, respectfully offer our sincere congratulations upon your Honor's elevation to a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court of this Province; and we avail ourselves of this, your Honor's first occasion in presiding as Judge of the Circuit Court in this City and County, to express the high sense we entertain of the talents, legal acquirement and honorable principles which your Honor's experience will happily bring to the important trust of aiding in the Civil Jurisprudence of this Province. It has at all times been



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a matter of gratifying consideration, to know that the Administration of Justice has been conducted by Gentlemen who were eminently qualified by great legal acquirements, sound judgment, and unshaken integrity; and it is not less gratifying to know that the country, various and highly important Offices of trust under the Government; thereby affording the most gratifying assurance of the faithful administration of Justice in the important situation to which your Honor is now elevated.

With our best wishes for your Honor's long continued health and happiness, we have the pleasure to subscribe ourselves,

Your Honor's most Obedt. Servants,

(Signed) W. B. Kinnear, Recorder, W. Scovil, Charles Simonds, Hugh Johnston, Noah Disbrow, B. L. Peters, Charles Ward, William Lexmitt, L. B. Deverber, Jacob Allan, John Wishart, James Moran, James Gallagher, Robert Payne, Walker Tisdale, W. H. Street, John Kerr, James Kirk.

MR. RECORDER AND GENTLEMEN, I sincerely thank you for this gratifying and complimentary Address of congratulation upon my promotion to the Bench of the Supreme Court of this Province, springing as I am sure it does, from the kindly personal feelings I have always experienced from you.

I can assure you it is a matter of deep satisfaction to me to find that my public conduct, in the different Offices I have heretofore filled, has been so highly approved of and appreciated by so respectable and influential a Body as these Magistrates of the City and County of Saint John, who have so kindly presented me with this flattering expression of their feelings.

I most cordially participate in the sentiments you express of the advantages this Province has heretofore derived, from having had the administration of Justice conducted by gentlemen so eminently qualified in legal acquirements, sound judgment, and unblemished integrity, as those with whom I am now associated, together with the highly respected and esteemed individual whose advanced and unusual long period of service have induced him voluntarily to retire, at a great personal sacrifice to himself, and it shall be my first object in future, to exert all the best energies of my mind to prevent the public sustenance any serious loss, by my accession to the bench in lieu of him, trusting as I do, to receive from you and all other Magistrates, in the Province such aid and assistance as your official situations may from time to time call on you to afford, in maintaining the supremacy of the laws and preserving good order in the different communities to which you and they belong.

In conclusion, allow me also to return you my best thanks for the good wishes you have expressed for my continued health and happiness, and the hope that we may meet here as often as my judicial duties may call me to this place, with the same mutual good feeling now expressed.

I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

GEO. FRED. STREET.

To His Honor Mr. Justice STREET.

May it please your Honor—The City and County of Saint John, congratulate your Honor upon your elevation to the Bench of the Supreme Court of Judicature for this Province.

While we deeply regret that bodily infirmity should have caused the resignation of your Honor's venerable predecessors, Mr. Justice Botsford, (for whom we all entertain the highest respect, and whose long and faithful public services we trust will not be allowed to remain unrequited) we are much gratified that our gracious Sovereign should have selected, in the person of your Honor, to fill the vacancy thus created, a gentleman from the Bar of New-Brunswick, whose professional talents and attainments, honourable feelings, and independent conduct, long known and highly esteemed in this community, give us an earnest that your judicial career will be alike creditable to your Honor and to the Bench of this Province, and will tend more to the strengthening our attachment to our Sovereign, and to the Laws and Constitution of our Country.

That your Honor may long be permitted in this life so to dispense justice tempered with mercy as finally yourself to receive from the Great Judge of the Universe that sentence which conveys with it life everlasting, is our sincere wish.

(On behalf of the Jurors.) EDWARD L. JARVIS, Foreman.

St. John, N. B., 15th January, 1846.

To the above address, the Judge returned a verbal reply, full of feeling.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS OF MR. WATTS' LECTURES.—We are happy to perceive, that the Lectures of our townsman, Mr. Watts, on the Colonial Empire of Great Britain, before the Mechanics' Institute, in Saint John, have been well received by the good people of that city. We were a little surprised that one of our contemporaries, the Chronicle, should have travelled out of his way to have a fling at the Lecturer; but Mr. W. can afford to let the Chronicle snarl a little, when he has such honorable testimony of the character of his labors as the following:—

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—William Watts, Esq., of Fredericton, delivered three lectures, this week, on the Colonial Empire of Great Britain. The audience, on each occasion, was large and respectable. In his first lecture, Mr. Watts gave an account of the African Possessions of the Cape, St. Helena, Ascension and Mauritius, Australia, Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand; in his second he treated of the East Indies, and especially the Four Presidencies of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Agra; in his third and concluding one, he directed the attention of his audience to the British West Indies, and especially to the Islands of Jamaica, Trinidad and St. Lucia, British Guiana in South America, and these Northern Colonies. With the manner and matter of these lectures, we believe, the audience had occasion to be very much gratified. The style was easy, elegant and full. They breathed the spirit of British constitutional freedom; and they held forth many motives, by which British Colonists should not only adhere to the Parent from whom they sprung, but by industry and persevering exertion in every thing great and good, render themselves worthy of being called the children of so great a Parent.—*Courier.*

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Last evening, Mr. Watts concluded his Lectures on the "British Colonial Empire." They have been listened to with great attention by large and fashionable audiences, and were well calculated to convey a correct impression of the immense power and resources of Great Britain.—*New-Brunswick.*

A statement has been made in some quarters that Mr. Watts delivered sentiments incompatible

with the character of a sound British subject. It behoves us, and it behoves all who love justice, to lift our voice against this groundless accusation. Of the British Constitution, Mr. Watts spoke in the highest terms, in terms that indicated a high patriotic feeling; and all his reasoning had the tendency of fostering, in every Colonist, an attachment to the Parent State, and of producing in every mind, a desire to be not only in name, but in deed and in truth, true British Colonists.—*Observer.*

It is a pity that our St. John brethren should have all the benefit of the gratuitous labors of our townsman, who have prepared and delivered, or are to deliver, lectures, before the institute in that city. Could not an application be made to these gentlemen to repeat their lectures in this city? Apart from the information which they no doubt contain, it would help to create a taste for this rational, and most useful method of spending part of a long winter's evening. We make the suggestion in the hope that it will be acted upon by all who are anxious for the advancement of our infant City.

### OPENING OF THE NOVA SCOTIA PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Provincial Parliament of Nova Scotia was opened on Monday, the 10th instant. His Excellency, Lord Falkland, delivered the following Speech:—

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

The necessity which exists for devising means to alleviate the distress and privation to which there is but too much reason to apprehend that a portion of the rural population of this Province will shortly be exposed, in consequence of the almost general failure of the potato crop, joined to a desire to consult the convenience of many amongst you, has induced me to call you together at an earlier period of the year than I have hitherto done, and I feel every confidence that you will readily afford me the best advice and assistance you can give to enable me to meet a conjuncture of unforeseen difficulty.

It is gratifying to me to be able to state that the harvest, with the exception of the potato crop, has been in most of the Province rather more than usually abundant.

I regret, however, to inform you that the fisheries have been less productive than for several years past, although the decrease is not to be attributed to any unfavorable change in their nature, or calculated to excite anxiety for the future success of this branch of industry.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, The public accounts, and the estimates for the expenses of the current year, shall be submitted to you with the least possible delay.

Assured of the generous sympathy of the people of Nova Scotia for their suffering fellow subjects in Canada, I did not hesitate, on the occasion of the late extensive fires at Quebec, to appoint a portion of our abundant resources to the relief of those who had been victim to such dire calamity, convinced that in so doing, I had anticipated the wishes of those whom you represent, and that the measure would meet with your approbation and concurrence.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I am happy to acquaint you that the public revenue still continues in a prosperous state. I have received from the Governor of Barbados a letter expressing his most cordial approval of your liberality in granting four thousand dollars for the succor of those amongst the population of Bridgetown who were reduced to distress and destitution by the conflagration which took place there in February last; and a copy of a long and laudatory resolution, passed by the Council and Assembly of that Island, which I am sure you will be proud to place on your Journals.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to instruct me to signify to the Provincial Parliament, Her Majesty's willingness to relinquish the Crown and Majesty's Revenues of the Crown in the Colony in exchange for a Civil List on certain conditions, of which I will hereafter certify you. I have the pleasure to announce to you that a correspondence, in which I have been recently engaged with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has terminated happily for the interests of this Country, which are so deeply involved in the protection of the fisheries on its Coasts—Further privileges sought by the American Government, the concession of which would have affected the prosperity of Nova Scotia, having been withheld by Her Majesty.

I strongly recommend to your favourable and deliberate consideration a project for the construction of a railroad from Halifax to Quebec and Montreal, which has lately much engaged the public attention and the exertion of which, should it turn out to be practicable under present circumstances, to the British North American Colonies, by facilitating intercourse with each other, and affording at all seasons an outlet through British ports for the productions of the British Canadian dominions. I have thought it necessary to address Her Majesty's Government on the subject of this great enterprise, and I have endeavored to obtain such statistical and other information as may assist your deliberations, both as to the feasibility of the contemplated work, and the extent to which pecuniary aid should be afforded to promote the undertaking, should you deem it expedient to apply to that purpose any part of the public income. The information thus collected shall be imparted to you at the first convenient opportunity.

I have been unable to carry into effect the intentions of the Legislature expressed in the Act passed during the last Session, entitled an Act relating to the funded debt of the Province; but I must remind you that it will be necessary to make provision for the immediate liquidation of that portion of it borrowed in 1836, payable in double instalments in the present year; and I rely on your bestowing on this, as on all other matters of deep public concern, that grave and dispassionate consideration which their importance so imperatively demands.

GARRISON THEATRE.—On Thursday last, the Amateurs of the 33rd Regiment, played the "Rovers Bride" to a numerous and fashionable audience. We are informed they intend to give another entertainment in the course of next week, when the same Drama will be repeated, with a new Farce called the "Ring Doves." From the manner in which the last evening's performance went off, we anticipate their next entertainment will be equally well attended.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that a store owned by Mr. Doggett, at Flag's Cove, Grand Manan, was consumed by fire on the 4th inst, with a quantity of goods, valued at £500. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.—*St. Andrews Standard.*

Rumours are afloat that Great Britain, France, and Spain have been plotting to erect Mexico into a kingdom and place upon the throne a son of Louis Philippe. The *New Orleans Patriot*'s correspondent at Havana says that there

"The story is, that Isabella the Second of Spain the girlish queen whose eccentricities have been frequently noticed in the papers, is to marry a prince of the house of Savoy, youngest son of the Duke of Salaparuta, who is to be given to Duke de Montpensier, one of Louis Philippe's sons. A French fleet and army, in conjunction with what force—land and sea—Spain can raise, backed by an English fleet that the tyrant is going to send, will escort the latter couple to America, and place them in the throne of Mexico, on the throne of Mexico. In the mean time, continues our correspondent, the Baron de Cyprien is to wait at Havana the march of events, while three French frigates are stationed there, peripat to place him in triumph once more at the head of the corps diplomatique in Mexico.

Santa Anna is, all this while, a quiet looker-on in Havana, patiently waiting the time when all those small hands thrust out Herrera, and burn the old castles—Paredes's fingers badly that he will fire alone; then to slip in for his country's good, put down all partizanism, and quietly gnaw away at the meat of the nut for another few years. The Mexican seems a ready way to prevent the alienation of California to Mexican sovereignty, and to implicate the Orleans dynasty in the stability of the new power, whilst the acquisition of a throne for the Infanta is compensation for the loss of Cuba to the Spanish monarchy. These rumours, in ordinary times, would scarcely attract much attention; but as it seems to be certain that some movement of a decisive character is in contemplation in Europe, in regard to the future destiny of America, they arrest inquiry and awaken suspicion at once.

We apprehend that the coming year will be a memorable one for good or evil to the liberties of this continent.

Mexico Revolutionized.—The New York Sun publishes the following:—"We have letters a few days later from the actual, but no very definite information as to the result of General Paredes's revolt. He had pronounced against the administration of President Herrera, and was marching rapidly toward the capital, having thrown the government off their guard by writing to them, the same day that he revolted, that he was coming to the Texas frontiers 'to chastise the Americans.'"

He was carrying all before him on the road, being joined by the forces in the departments. Herrera has fallen says one of our correspondents, "and a fierce tyrant of the order of the late Anna has succeeded to the throne of the Mexicans. We infer from this that the capital has submitted to Paredes. If he has assumed the character of a Sovereign, as our correspondent seems to insinuate, he will probably rule as Mexico with a rod of iron, and may desire to subdue Yucatan, Tabasco and one or two other departments before turning his attention to the north.

The rumored movements of France and England in Mexico indicate an alliance between them and Paredes. An officer of the society for the union of the North American Republics writes encouragingly of the society's prospects, and says the new Republic is only the first of a long series of revolutions planned in Europe for a purpose which the people of Mexico will yet discover in time to defeat the whole scheme and save their country."

Two of the New Legislative Councilors—the Honbles Alexander Keith and James D. Harris were sworn in on Saturday, and took their seats at the Bar.—*Novascotian.*

The Harbormen are doing a good business at Niblo's New York. Their popularity is rapidly increasing.

BIRTH.—At Government House, Fredericton, on the 12th inst, the Lady of Alfred Rued, Esquire, of a Son.

MARRIED.—At the Parish of Lincoln, on the 17th inst, by the Rev. Samuel Elder, W. Lewis Lange, of Georgetown, and Miss Rebecca Seely, youngest daughter of Mr. Joseph Smith of the former place.

At St. John, on the 18th inst, by the Rev. the Rector of the Parish, Charles MacBrien, Esq. of Fredericton, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Henry Peter, Esq. of the City. On the 12th inst, by the Rev. the Rector of the Parish, Miss James M. Pearce, of the Parish of St. John, to Miss Eliza Burns, of the same place.

On the 8th inst, at Greenwood, King's County, by the Hon. William McDougall, J. P. and Commissioner for Solemnizing Marriage, Mr. Richard Graves, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Henry Dulyen.

At Trinity Church, Yarmouth, Nova-Scotia, on the 1st inst, by the Rev. H. L. Owen, Mr. John Edgar, to Miss Janet Barry, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Purdie, Esq.

At Douglastown, on the 2nd inst, by the Rev. Wm. Henderson, Mr. Edward Johnston, to Miss Mary Anne Woods, both of the Parish of Newcastle.

At Red Bank, on the 6th inst, by the same, Mr. George A. Forbes, to Miss Jane McAllister, both of the Parish of North Fox.

At Bathurst, on the 6th inst, by the Rev. George McDonald, Mr. Robert Gorman, to Miss Mary Watson, of Bathurst.

At New London, County of Gloucester, on the 1st inst, by Benjamin Dawson, Esq. J. P., Mr. Richard Duley, to Miss Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Lempey, of the same place.

DIED.—At St. John on the 13th inst, Elizabeth, infant daughter of Mr. Samuel Cooper, aged seven months and a half.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

#### VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THAT valuable and finely situated Block of LAND, in the City of Fredericton, between the Church Square and the Province Hall, having thereon, besides small buildings, a large comfortable and conveniently arranged dwelling house, formerly the residence of the late Peter Fraser, Esq. If not sold by private sale before Tuesday the 9th day of June next, it will then be offered at Public Auction, in separate lots. A plan of the premises may be seen on application at the Office of D. Ludlow Robinson, Esq., B. ROBISON, Executor to the Estate of the late Peter Fraser, Esq. Fredericton, Jan. 15, 1846.

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.—THE Subscriber has on hand a large Stock of DRY GOODS, which with an assortment of Hardware, Groceries, and Provisions, will be sold low for Cash. Country Produce. F. W. HATHEWAY.

Corner of Queen and Regent Streets, Fredericton, January 21, 1846.

RESPIRATORS.—A FEW Patent Respirators to be had of F. W. Hatheway, who from three years experience, can recommend the article to all those who are troubled with colds, or by inhaling cold or damp air. Fredericton, Jan. 21, 1846. F. W. HATHEWAY.

Rice, Coffee, &c.—15 THERCES best RICE; 60 bags Java COFFEE; 100 barrels TAR BITUM; 25 bbls. TAR. Landing this day per schr. Meridian, from Boston. St. John, Jan. 16, 1846. J. R. CRANE.

RYE FLOUR, WHEAT FLOUR, BUCKWHEAT MEAL, &c.—The Brig Siroc, from New York. 137 BLS. Superfine and fine FLOUR; 20 bbls. best fresh BUCKWHEAT MEAL. ADAMS & KETCHUM.

100 barrels RYE FLOUR, 100 barrels WHEAT FLOUR, 100 barrels BUCKWHEAT MEAL. ADAMS & KETCHUM. St. John, Jan. 17.

CANVASS & SAIL TWINE.—62 Bbls. best extra Navy Canvass, No. 1 to 6; 620 lbs. Sail Twine—per sale low by ADAMS & KETCHUM. St. John, Jan. 6.

### SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Sunday—Schooner Redwing, Hinks, Baltimore, 9 days; J. & R. Reed wheat.

Hannah & Jane Crowley, Machias, 2-Jas. Robertson, 10 days; J. & R. Reed wheat.

Monday—Barque Caroline, Lovett, Yarmouth, N. S. 5 days; J. & R. Reed wheat.

Schooner John Edward, Raymond, Boston, 23-T. Hanford & Co. assorted cargo.

Wednesday—Schooner John, Shannon, Eastport—Master, run.

Thursday—Schooner John, Shannon, Eastport—Master, run.

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### King's College Hebdomadary.

FOR LENT TERM.

Beginning on Thursday, January 8, 1846.

DIVINITY, with the original languages of the Holy Scriptures, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, MORAL PHILOSOPHY, on Friday.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE, viz: Thucydides, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Cicero de Finibus, on Tuesday and Thursday.

Aristotle's Rhetoric, to be followed by the Ethics, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Juvenal, on Tuesday, and Thursday, Herodotus, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Livy, on Tuesday and Thursday.

MATHEMATICAL AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, viz: Elements of Geometry, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Elements of Algebra, on Tuesday and Thursday.

Spherical Trigonometry, with its application to Navigation and Astronomy, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Algebra on Tuesday and Thursday.

Differential Calculus, on Monday and Wednesday.

Mechanics, on Tuesday and Thursday.

Astronomy, on Friday.

Chemistry, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

MODERN LANGUAGES, viz: French, on Monday and Friday.

Italian, Spanish, and German, by special appointment.

COMPOSITION, in English and Latin. The subjects to be proposed on Saturday, at 10 a. m. and the Exercises delivered on the following Friday.

E. JACOB, Vice-President.

### MORE WINTER GOODS.

JUST received per Ships—Marshall Bennett, from London, and "Calcutta" from Liverpool, additional supply of

Gents' Superfine black & blue Frock Coats, do. Pilot Cloth, Chesterfield Coats, do. strong Pea Coats, do. Extra Monkeys, do. Pantaloon, (assorted qualities,) do. black Cloth, do. do. do. Vests, double & single breasted, Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests, in variety, do. blue Cloth Jackets, in do.

Also—A lot of Gents' Cloth Over Shoes, do. Ladies' Carpet Slippers, do. Seal Ties and Slips, do. Children's Seal Ankle Ties, do. coloured do. do. Womans' Neck Slippers.

OS HAND—A good lot of Bricks, Counterpanes, &c. do. Canvas Close Stores, do. Stovepipes, 3, 4, & 8 inches.

Sheet Iron, for making Stoves, with rivets, Tin Plates, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 1



